



THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1898.

It is understood that the democrats of the Petersburg district, in order to show their respect for and sympathy with Mr. Epps, whom they elected to Congress, but who was deprived of his seat by the republican majority in that body, will renominate and re-elect him. This is no more than they should do. Mr. Epps made an excellent representative; but, even if he hadn't, the unjust and illegal treatment he received from the partisan republican majority in the House, imposes upon his own party in his own district the necessity of re-electing him. And what is true of Mr. Epps is equally true of Mr. Young, of the Norfolk district, who has also been unjustly deprived of his seat.

THE MAJORITY CASE in the contested election case of Wise vs. Young, from the Norfolk district, states that the district referred to contains seven counties, which are described geographically. Now, according to the Congressional directory, and to the laws of Virginia, that district contains exactly eleven counties. And yet this report was signed by all the republican members of the elections committee, including Mr. Walker, of Virginia. But of such are reports of republican Congressional committees in contested election cases from Virginia. Such a report proves that those who prepared it did not even read the record upon which it was made.

PENNSYLVANIA gives immense republican majorities, and, according to the republican newspapers of that State, its people are highly educated, and, therefore, highly moral. But change it may seem, on Tuesday last there were no less than five people hanged there for murder. If an equal number of men were hanged on one day in any Southern State, that fact would have pointed many a moral and adorned many a tale of Southern semi-civilization in the press of the entire North. But, as the crimes for which the referred to punishment was inflicted, were committed in a more educated and Christian State of the North, little notice is taken either of them or of the penalty thereof by any Northern newspaper.

It is much to be desired that in these days of alleged good feeling and disinterested and unsectional patriotism, the chief burden of the expenses of the present war may not be put upon the shoulders of the poor, and especially of the poor of the already impoverished South. The expense referred to will be great indeed, but it can be paid without being oppressive, if the republican Congress and the republican President will only lay the taxes required to meet it, upon those to whom the payment of such taxes will be no burden at all. Surely the poor people of the country cannot be profited by the war.

THAT THE army and navy contractors have effective agents in Congress is proved by the fact that such contractors are to be allowed to make sales to the government without competition and without advertised for bids. Even in strong governments, war is a bonanza to the rascals; in weak ones, such as this and where there is little or no responsibility, frauds during the prevalence of war become rampant, and are practiced with impunity, upon the ground that the hearts of the perpetrators beat warm for their country's cause.

THE LATEST disagreement between the two Ohio U. S. Senators has developed the truth of the charge that bribery and corruption were effective factors in the election of Mr. Hanna. But public life has reached such a low stage in this country now that provided a man succeed in obtaining the position he seeks, the means that enable him to do so are of little or no consequence, and the greater his rascality is proved to be, the greater his hold upon popular favor.

THERE is nothing new under the sun. Fifty odd years ago, toward the close of April, there was a severe snow storm here, and many persons were made sick by it. People are as liable to colds now as they were then, and in such unseasonable weather extra precaution should be taken, especially by those not as young as they would like to be, to avoid cause of sickness. Thick socks and woolen under clothing should be worn by all who take exercise out of doors.

ONE of the Baltimore volunteer regiments was so keen set upon seeking fame at the cannon's mouth and bearding the Spanish lion in his den, that it has broken camp, and its members have returned to their homes, because they were not ordered to Cuba forthwith. There is no doubt that home was vastly more comfortable to-day than life in camp.

Miss Helen Gould has tendered the U. S. government \$100,000 to aid in prosecuting the war against Spain. President McKinley has accepted the offer, but it has not yet been acknowledged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The House to-day passed a bill that allows the purchase of horses, no matter whether they be men to mount them or not; also to permit quartermasters and commissaries to purchase supplies without advertising for them. Congressman Hay of Virginia, who tendered his services to the Governor of his State, has received a reply to the effect that there are already more commissioned officers than are required for the number of soldiers. Mr. Hay, however, says that three new companies are now being organized in his district, one each in Madison, Clarke and Frederick counties.

The democratic convention to nominate a congressional candidate in the Petersburg district will be held next Tuesday. Congressman Hay will attend it, and some of the other Virginia congressmen are talking about going with him.

Congressman Yost of Virginia will try to have included in the war tax bill a provision to put a tax of ten per cent. on Pullman car tickets.

Agents of the proprietors of several Virginia mineral waters are here to-day, trying to have the tax on such waters imposed by the new tax bill, removed. They say that unless it be, the business in such waters will be broken up almost entirely.

Senator Daniel called at the War Department this morning in the interest of the establishment of a camp at Richmond for the drilling of from twenty to thirty thousand new soldiers, and says he thinks the proposition will be favorably considered. He also talked about the proposed organization of ten thousand men who have had the yellow fever, to go to Cuba. He says he thinks Generals Lee and Wheeler will be commissioned as major generals of volunteers, and that while the former's appointment will tend to restrict the number of Virginia's brigades, the latter's is stated in the House to-day that the Brown-Swanson contested election case from Virginia will be called upon Wednesday next. It is well known that some republicans will vote that Mr. Swanson shall retain his seat, but there is still some doubt as to whether there will be enough of them to effect that object.

L. W. Cox, of Charlottesville, Virginia, proposes to raise a negro company for the Spanish war. At the War Department, when Col. R. C. Marshall's proposition to raise a negro brigade was discussed, it was stated that, under existing laws, such a thing would be impossible, though General Miles said if his advice on the subject were asked he would recommend it heartily.

Secretary Long says he has no reports whatever of any bombardment of Matanzas. A member of the strategy board says he is sure batteries made no attempt to reduce the city, but that it would be useless until troops were ready to occupy the place. The strategy board believes the only purpose of Sampson was to draw the fire of Matanzas batteries and learn their number and strength. So far as could be learned the administration were not notified of the bombardment of Matanzas this morning, though the Navy Department keeps a full-fledged telegraph office open in the building all night and a confidential officer remains at the department all night to transmit the messages as received. Officials of the Navy Department reply with a smile of disbelief to the frequent suggestions that come through the newspapers of a wholesale bombardment of the Cuban coast by Admiral Sampson. The apparent lack of any sufficient purpose and the very poor strategy involved in any such action is said to be sufficient to dismiss at once any such stories as mere figments of imagination. Indeed there is no intention on the part of the government to bombard any Cuban ports at present, if at all, and certainly no such move will be made until the fleet is reinforced by the transports carrying troops enough to hold any advantageous positions ashore that it might win.

The surgeon general of the army has issued the following circular: No appointments are made in the regular army except after examination by an army medical examining board, and all applicants must be graduates in medicine and less than 29 years of age. The surgeon general of the army has nothing to do with the appointment of medical officers for the volunteer army. Comparatively few contract surgeons (acting assistant surgeons) are likely to be required, and it is the intention to send to Cuba or at hospitals on the Gulf coast only such as are immune to yellow fever. All applications and offers of service will be placed on file for future reference, and for selection of the most available persons for the special duty required, in case of need. No female nurses will be sent to Cuba or to hospitals on the Gulf coast, and it appears probable, at present, that there will be no necessity for the employment of trained female nurses. All applications will, however, be placed on file for future reference in case of need.

Senator Platt saw the President to-day in behalf of General Stewart L. Woodford and Colonel Fred D. Grant, both of whom desire commissions in the volunteer army. The President is understood to have practically promised to give Gen. Woodford a commission as major general and Col. Grant a commission as brigadier.

Hon. Melvin Gridley, attorney general of South Dakota, has been appointed to command one of the cowboy regiments authorized by the volunteer army bill.

When the vote is taken upon the war revenue bill in the House there will be a split on the democratic side. The solid democratic vote will be cast for the amendment to strike out the bond provision and insert in lieu thereof the provision for an income tax. Mr. Bailey and the majority of the democrats are determined to stick out to the last against any bond issue authorization because they deem a bond issue unnecessary, but about fifteen of them, headed by Mr. McClellan, of New York, have announced their purpose of voting with the republicans.

The Treasury Department has ordered the release of the Spanish vessel Saturnina, recently seized in Biloxi, Miss., harbor.

Representatives Lamb and Rixey, of Virginia, saw the President this morning and presented the name of William Nalle, adjutant general of Virginia, for brigadier general, who is endorsed by Governor Tyler. During the interview the President intimated that he had practically decided upon the appointment.

THE WAR.

It is believed in Madrid that the first battle of the war has already taken place or is about to occur in the Pacific ocean, near Manila. Admiral Montejó, commandant-general at Manila, cabled to the Spanish capital that he was leaving to "take a position of expectation for the enemy." This is understood to mean that he has sailed with the Spanish fleet from Manila to meet Admiral Dewey's American squadron, which is approaching from Hong Kong. The Spanish fleet in the Pacific is said to be more numerous than that of the United States, but inferior in tonnage. Victory is expected by each side.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mr. T. M. Osburn died in Loudoun county yesterday aged eighty years. The first consignment of steel for the turret fort to be erected at Willoughby Spit, arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday.

Mr. Hugh Doggett Scott, teller of the National Bank of Fredericksburg, was married in Richmond last night to Miss Jennie Lewis.

On Thursday afternoon of last week the dwelling of Dr. Iddings, at Lincoln, Loudoun county, was burned with most of its contents.

Dr. Wm. G. Smith, a prominent physician of Saluda, died on Tuesday night, aged 58 years. He was a gallant Confederate soldier.

The work on the Virginia, Fredericksburg and Western Railroad is being pushed with vigor. The engineering corps is well down the Northern Neck and the gaps in the rights of way are being closed up.

The store of S. H. Cullers, at Rileyville, Page county, was broken into and robbed of a quantity of clothing and many other articles Monday night. The store was broken open and about \$50 in stamps taken therefrom.

The Petersburg Street Electric Railway has been placed in the hands of a receiver. This road is owned by parties in Petersburg, Richmond, New York and Connecticut. The mortgage in indebtedness of the road is \$50,000.

Mrs. Susan Gibson, wife of Bishop Gibson, of Virginia, and daughter of the late Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, who was dangerously ill at her home in Staunton, has been removed to a Richmond hospital.

At the coming commencement of Washington and Lee University, the baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Rev. Thomas Hume, D. D., of North Carolina, and the address to the literary societies will be made by Hon. George B. McClellan, of New York.

A telegram from Coesburn states that at the coal mines near there yesterday Paris suits, a desperate young fellow, shot and killed a white man and a negro without cause. Suits turned to make his escape, but was shot to death by bystanders, his body being riddled with bullets. Suits' slayers were not arrested.

Judge T. R. B. Wright, of the Circuit Court, of Stafford, rendered his decision yesterday in the case of Wm. J. Hunt, charged with the murder of Peter Schuler, appealed from the County Court of Stafford. The judgment of the lower court, convicting Hunt and fixing his punishment at fifteen years in the penitentiary, was confirmed. The case will probably be carried to the State Supreme Court.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, yesterday sailed from New York for Liverpool.

The Navy Department has declined to accept the Fuerst Bismarck and Columbia, tendered to the government as auxiliary cruisers, for the reason that the vessels are said to be unfit for such service.

Secretary Gage spent yesterday in New York city, where he held conferences with prominent bankers and Wall street financiers with regard to the proposed bond issues. He stated that the result of his conferences was satisfactory, and that he was advised that there would be little difficulty in placing an issue of \$200,000,000 of bonds.

The Fifth and First Regiments have accepted the assignment to furnish, respectively, the quota from Maryland of a regiment of infantry and four batteries of heavy artillery and yesterday remained in a camp of instruction to be recruited up to a war basis. The Fourth Regiment declined to be broken up into batteries, and was ordered back to its army. The officers of the Fourth will offer the services of the regiment as a whole to the President to-day.

Congress is not expected to adjourn until after the war is over. Recesses will doubtless be taken, but they will be for short periods, so that Senators and Representatives can be quickly summoned to Washington. Chairman Dingley said yesterday that no intelligence can forecast the length or the cost of the war, and, while this uncertainty exists, it is felt that it would be unwise for Congress to depart permanently. The matter has been discussed by leaders on both sides of the Senate and the necessity for a continuous session has been accepted as imperative.

Judge Bradley, in Washington, yesterday signed the bill of exceptions in the case of Edward Smith, colored, recently convicted of the murder of his mistress, Edmonia Jackson, and sentenced to be hanged next month, which takes the matter to the Court of Appeals. William Strathers, who murdered his mistress, Rosa Talbot, and Charles Winston, who killed his wife, will be hanged in the District jail next month unless the higher court intervenes in their behalf.

A POPULAR LOAN.—The Senate committee on postoffices and postroads yesterday discussed the bill introduced by Senator Chandler to provide for a popular loan through postal savings banks, and the suggestion was made that it might furnish a more acceptable means of raising funds for the war than the bond clause of the House revenue bill. The measure provides for the issuance of postal savings notes of \$50 and \$100, bearing 3 per cent. interest. A subcommittee was appointed for the consideration of the details of the bill. All the members of the postoffice committee present, republicans as well as members of other parties, expressed a desire to avoid a bond issue if possible.

DEATH OF JOHN STEPHENSON.—Mr. Jno. Stephenson died at his residence in St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday last April 19th, in the 56th year of his age. Mr. Stephenson was a gallant member of White's Battalion and served with honor and credit during the war. His comrades in Loudoun will learn with regret of his death. (Leesburg Mirror.)

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Richmond, Va., April 25.—Governor Tyler and the military officers have been in conference all day making up the list of companies to be ordered out. They had not finished their work at 2:30 o'clock.

Bombardment of Matanzas.

KEY WEST, April 25.—4 a. m.—The Spanish batteries of Matanzas were bombarded for eighteen minutes yesterday by the flagship New York, the monitor Puritan and the cruiser Cincinnati. Over 90 shells were fired by the United States ships and nearly all took effect. The Spanish batteries returned the fire for a few minutes, but not an American ship was struck as the guns of the Spaniards were wild. They fired explosive shells, but most of them went away wide of the mark. The batteries were silenced after they had fired thirty rounds. There must have been many casualties on the Spanish side, since the rapid fire guns as well as those of larger calibre were used on the ships. Some of the batteries that were destroyed were about completed, and others were in course of construction, and were considered formidable and dangerous. After about ninety shots had been fired, Admiral Sampson waited for a renewal of the engagement on the part of the Spaniards, but as their guns had been silenced the ships stood out to sea. Not a shot had struck one of them, but there had been three narrow misses of the New York. Admiral Sampson says that his reasons in approaching Matanzas were to learn what kind of guns were mounted there, and, if possible, stop the work of fortifying.

MADRID, April 25.—The version of the bombardment of Matanzas by the United States fleet which has reached here, says that "after an hour's fight the Americans were obliged to retreat." A small article in the official dispatches from New York telling of the bombardment of Matanzas as they "conflict with the official reports" which, in addition to saying the Americans "were obliged to retreat," admit that "several men were killed" and that "some damage was done to the town," and that the "American loss is not known." The forts of Havana, it is announced here, have not yet fired a single projectile, the cannon shots being merely signal guns.

From Madrid.

MADRID, April 25.—S. a. m.—The perfect confidence which appears to be felt here at the outcome of the war between Spain and the United States, is reflected by the Liberal, which says to-day: "Spain is patiently awaiting the attack which America is noisily threatening to make simultaneously on Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands with her undisciplined force. On the American side are hedge-podge, brag, bluster, hypocrisy and funk; on the Spanish side are complete unanimity and readiness to die for the country, trusting in God."

THE VIRGINIA TROOPS.

The adjutant general of the United States has relieved Governor Tyler of all embarrassment in regard to the mobilization of the Virginia volunteers by informing his representative, Col. Jo Lane Stern, who was sent to Washington to inquire into the matter, that the government would arrange to pay for their transportation and subsistence after they arrived. There was no money in the treasury which could be used for the cost of the transportation of the troops, hence the Governor's delay in ordering them to Richmond. According to the standard of the regular army, the Virginia troops are more poorly equipped than was supposed, and the government will have to furnish a large amount of material, requisition for which has already been made.

As soon as the question of transportation can be arranged, the executive will decide as to the date when the soldiers will be mobilized, and he will inform the adjutant general of the U. S. army, who will direct Lieutenant R. C. Croxton to muster the troops into service.

Twelve companies of infantry are to be ordered out. Seven or eight of them have not volunteered, but reports are still coming in. On a pinch, the Richmond Howitzers and the battery at Portsmouth could be converted into infantry companies. The Governor has told a few gentlemen who applied to him that they might go ahead and organize companies, which would be used if needed.

As stated yesterday Governor Tyler will recommend to President McKinley the appointment of Adj. Gen. William Nalle to the command of the brigade of Virginia volunteers. Should he be appointed Colonel C. O. E. Cowardin, who is chief of the Governor's staff with the rank of assistant adjutant general, would perform the duties. Gen. A. L. Phillips will retain his commission as commander of the volunteers of the State but cannot go the front, owing to ill-health.

The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues have declined to serve as infantrymen. As an artillery organization the company will obey any orders issued to it by the proper authorities, but they will not go otherwise. The same request was made of the Blues was made of Grimes's Battery, of Portsmouth, who, it is understood, are averse to enlisting as infantrymen, but who are willing to serve as artillery.

Col. Greenville Gaines, of the Third Regiment, has appointed the following staff officers: Surgeon and major, William M. Smith, of Alexandria; assistant surgeon and captain, W. E. Anderson, of Farmville; quartermaster and captain, Silas Cooper, of Culpeper; captain and commissary, Louis M. Bowman, of Charlottesville; captain and chief of ordnance, Markham B. Payne, of Warrenton; captain and chief of engineers, E. Lovell Johns, of Warrenton.

A dispatch from Washington says Virginia may be called on for a battery later, but at present no change can be made in the State's quota.

PARDONED.—J. T. Clark, the man whose Rev. J. R. Moffet, of Danville, has been released from the State penitentiary, where he has served out five years' imprisonment for his crime. The dispute which culminated in the shooting of the minister by Clark arose during the heat of a local option campaign in the city by the Dan. Clark, who is a man of prepossessing appearance, called at the Capitol at Richmond yesterday, saying that he wanted to examine the records in his case. He expects to return and reside in Danville.

Thousands of sufferers from gripe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, gripe, asthma and sore throat and lung diseases. Charles G. Lennon.

STRICT NEUTRALITY.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 25.—U. S. Minister Clayton has communicated to the foreign department of the government of Mexico the resolution of the American Congress declaring war with Spain. Minister Mariscal of the foreign department has replied lamenting the war and hoping for its speedy termination. He assures the American minister on the authority of President Diaz that Mexico will maintain the strictest neutrality.

War Bulletins.

MADRID, April 25. 8 a. m.—Perfect confidence appears to be felt here at the outcome of the war.

GIBRALTAR, April 25.—Two Spanish torpedo boat destroyers continue cruising in the Straits of Gibraltar. They approach all vessels leaving the Mediterranean.

BOSTON, Mass., April 25.—The Columbia, which had been at anchor before Boston since yesterday, steamed away this morning, heading east-northeast. A high northeast gale was blowing and the sea was very high.

BALTIMORE, Me., April 25.—The Minneapolis is still at anchor in the harbor this morning, but the officers expect that she will leave to-day. Many applications for enlistment have been made but all have been refused.

LONDON, April 25.—The British foreign office has officially been notified by the Spanish Embassy that the ports of Cuba, the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico are to be defended by lines of torpedoes.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., April 25.—A steamer which arrived here to-day from the Cape Verde Islands reports that the Spanish warships there are unable to get half the amount of coal which they require to fill their bunkers.

LONDON, April 25.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the report is current there that a Spanish squadron of nine ships left Manila on Monday to capture American merchant vessels.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 25, 3:05 p. m.—Although the Spanish squadron is still at anchor here, it is believed the warships will sail to-morrow, as the paymasters have been settling up accounts to-day.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The schooner Rebecca Huddell, which reached here to-day, reports that Tuesday morning, twenty-five miles southeast of Portland, Me., a large warship, painted black, was seen. The warship followed the Huddell for half an hour and then turned and went off in a southeast direction.

LONDON, April 25.—The Spanish Ambassador having opened a fund here to increase the strength of the Spanish fleet the matter is regarded as a serious abuse of diplomatic privileges, and it will be brought up in the House of Commons.

MADRID, April 25, 10 a. m.—The Spanish squadron off Manila is still awaiting the arrival of the U. S. fleet. The proclamation of the governor of the Philippine Islands, appealing to the patriotism, honor and religious prejudices of the Spaniards, and otherwise inciting them to animosity against the Americans, is said to have had a great effect upon the people, who are alleged to be volunteering in large numbers, eager to "repulse the enemy."

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25.—Governor Atkinson issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to furnish necessary quota asked for in the recent call of the President.

PARIS, April 25.—There was an unconfirmed rumor on the Bourse to-day that the United States fleet has received a check in the Philippine Islands.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25.—Governor Atkinson to-day received a letter from Dr. James L. Long, of Good Hope, Ga., saying that Spanish spies were planning to wreck bridges and blow up trains bearing troops to Key West.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, April 25.—Three batteries of light artillery left here to-day for Tampa. The men left hurriedly to take their horses which will be shipped later.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, April 25.—Porto Rican advices received here to-day say that four Spanish gunboats are at San Juan de Porto Rico. Martial law has been proclaimed. The authorities are actively engaged in preparing for the defense of the island. Thirty-four torpedoes have been planted in the main channel, and in addition, an old steamship has been sunk across the harbor entrance.

MUSKET GUNNERS, Pa., April 25.—This morning the entire division of the Pennsylvania National Guards began concentrating its forces at Camp Hastings and by noon nearly all the commands had reported at headquarters.

A Rich Prize Captured.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 25, 7:40 a. m.—The large Spanish steamer Guido, bound from Coruna for Havana, with a large cargo of provisions and money for the Spanish troops, was captured early yesterday morning by the U. S. monitor Terror. After a blank shot had been fired to order the steamer to heave to, the Spaniard put out all her lights and attempted to run away. The monitor brought her six-pounders to bear on the steamer and fired shot after shot at the latter, nearly all of which took effect on the Guido's pilot house. Eight Spaniards were wounded by splinters. The Machias, which was some distance away, came up and fired one shot, which failed to hit the Spaniard. This, however, brought her to, and a prize crew was put on board of her and the prize was brought in here this morning. It is estimated that the Guido, with her cargo, which consists of provisions and money for the Spanish army, is worth \$400,000. The Guido is a vessel of 2065 tons, owned in Bilbao, Spain.

Portugal's Decision.

LISBON, April 25.—The Official Gazette to-day announces that the Portuguese government has stopped the dispatch of telegraphic information regarding the movements of warships on the seaboard or in the harbors of Portugal.

LONDON, April 25.—A sensation has been caused by the action of the Portuguese government in stopping the transmission of telegraphic information regarding the movements of warships in Portuguese ports, as it reveals the hitherto scarcely concealed fact that Portugal is doing everything possible to aid Spain. The decision of the Portuguese government to-day is undoubtedly to prevent news of the departure of the Spanish fleet from being cabled from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

LISBON, April 25.—The stoppage of telegraphic information regarding the movement of warships only applies to the Azores and Madeira. The Cape Verde Islands are exempt.

The Fourth Maryland.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Col. Howard and Lieut.-Col. Supple, of the Fourth Regiment, left to-day for Washington to tender the services of the organization as a body to the President, thus practically ignoring the orders of Maj. Gen. Wilmer to dismiss the regiment from further at the present time. The members of the regiment are very indignant over what they characterize as an unfair treatment upon the part of those in authority and the probability of a serious split in the ranks of Maryland's militiamen is becoming stronger every hour.

Strict Neutrality.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 25.—U. S. Minister Clayton has communicated to the foreign department of the government of Mexico the resolution of the American Congress declaring war with Spain. Minister Mariscal of the foreign department has replied lamenting the war and hoping for its speedy termination. He assures the American minister on the authority of President Diaz that Mexico will maintain the strictest neutrality.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

SENATE.

The chaplain of the Senate to-day invoked the divine blessing upon the army and navy of the United States, praying that they be kept under the protection of his good providence and prospering their arms and bringing their efforts to a speedy and glorious success.

Mr. Pasco presented memorials from the Florida board of trade concerning the interference with the coastwise trade by the present condition of war. Mr. Pasco said that the matter was becoming serious as American vessels were being forced by the conditions existing to refuse business. He thought the committee on commerce ought to consider the subject promptly and the memorials were referred to that committee.

Mr. Butler introduced the following resolution: "That the bonded indebtedness of the United States should not be increased, but that the necessary means to carry on the war against Spain should be raised by increasing the revenue of the government, including a tax on incomes, and by issuing silver certificates against the seigniorage now in the Treasury and by such additional issues of United States legal tender notes as may be necessary." It went over.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The Senate at 2 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.

Before the debate upon the war revenue bill was resumed in the House a bill was passed by unanimous consent to repeal the limitations upon the purchase of quartermaster's supplies during the existing war with Spain.

Mr. Payne, a member of the ways and means committee, was the first speaker on the war revenue bill to-day.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Payne said that in disciplined armies and seasoned soldiers Spain at present had the advantage and that it was therefore the part of prudence to supply the government with all the pecuniary means necessary to recruit and prepare our army for the field. He combated the opinion of Mr. Sawyer that \$300,000,000 would be sufficient. Our war preparations were costing \$25,000,000 a month. With armies in the field the expenditure would be much greater. He ridiculed the proposition of the minority to raise \$100,000,000 from an income tax in the face of the Supreme Court decision and expressed his astonishment that Mr. Bailey on yesterday had argued that the beer tax imposed by the bill was a direct tax and a tax on personal property. He called attention to the fact that the tax was on the sale and consumption of beer.

Mr. Bailey interrupted to ask if Mr. Payne was a lawyer. "I ask in all seriousness," said he. "He does not talk like one." (Laughter.)

"He was not brought up in the law school of the gentleman from Texas," replied Mr. Payne.

"It were better if he had been," retorted Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Wheeler announced his opposition to the bond provision, but said it was not stricken out he would be impelled to vote for the measure.

Mr. Dalzell, in support of the bill, said that the loans proposed to be floated by the pending bill could not be avoided. He regarded the bond provision of the bill as its most beneficial feature. It opened the door to patriotism by giving those who could not go to the front an opportunity to share the glory of supporting the government. It carried the responsibility of the war into every household and every hearthstone. The man who could not carry a musket could carry a bond.

Mr. McMillan criticized some of the financial features of the bill as especially onerous upon the poor and argued that the wealth of the country should bear a greater proportion of the war taxes. He quoted Secretary Gages saying that \$500,000,000 was sufficient to prosecute the war. As there were now in the treasury \$200,000,000, he contended that a bond authorization was unnecessary.

Sympathy With Spain.

LONDON, April 25.—The English newspapers continue to publish letters in which the writers express sympathy with Spain. A dispatch to the Standard from Montreal says: "There is a strong undercurrent of sympathy here with Spain. The Canadians anticipate with satisfaction the ultimate triumph of the United States; but they would not be displeased if that self-confident power received a severe lesson in the early stages of the operations."

Heavy Wind.

PORT MONROE, April 25.—For 36 hours the dying squall has been unable to communicate with shore. The storm which still prevails making it unsafe to use the steam launches or cutters, a tug brought out the mail this morning. The wind blew at the rate of 90 miles an hour last night and a collision between the Brooklyn and Massachusetts was narrowly averted this morning because of the former dragging her anchors.

The store and dwelling in Brooklyn owned and occupied by Conrad Heidelberg as a pork packing establishment caught fire to-day. The flames were communicated to other buildings owned by Heidelberg, causing a total loss of \$75,000.

BASEBALL.—The following is the result of the National League games played yesterday: Brooklyn 7, Baltimore 4; New York 20, Washington 7; Boston 6, Philadelphia 1; Louisville 9, Cleveland 8; Pittsburgh 9, St. Louis 3; Pittsburgh 11, St. Louis 2; Cincinnati 5, Chicago 3. The following is the standing of the clubs:

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati.....	5	2	750
Baltimore.....	5	2	714
Cleveland.....	6	3	667
Chicago.....	5	3	625
Pittsburgh.....	6	4	600
Brooklyn.....	4	3	571
Boston.....	5	4	556
Philadelphia.....	4	4	500
Pittsburgh.....	3	5	375
Washington.....	2	6	250
Louisville.....	3	8	273
St. Louis.....	1	7	125

To-day's Schedule.—Brooklyn at Baltimore; Boston at Philadelphia; New York at